

URGES CONGRESS TO ACT AT ONCE

(Continued From First Page.)

gent need of amending the interstate commerce law and especially the antitrust law along the lines indicated in my last message. The interstate commerce law should be amended so as to give railroads the right to make traffic agreements, subject to these agreements being approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission and published in all of their details. The commission should also be given the power to make public and to pass upon the issuance of all securities hereafter issued by railroads doing an interstate commerce business.

A law should be passed providing in effect that when a Federal court determines to place a common carrier or other public utility concern under the control of a receiver, the Attorney-General should have the right to nominate at least one of the receivers; or else in some other way the interests of the stockholders should be protected, so that the management may not be wholly redelivered to the man or men the failure of whose policy may have necessitated the creation of the receivership. Receiverships should be used, not to operate roads, but as a speedy way to pay their debts and return them to the proper owners.

Amend Antitrust Laws.

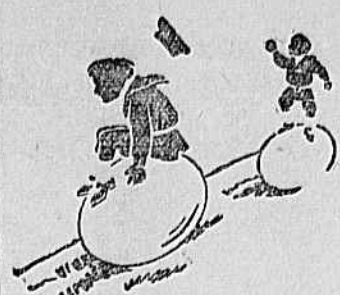
"In addition to the reasons I have already urged on your attention, it has now become important that there should be an amendment of the antitrust law, because of the uncertainty as to how this law affects combinations among labor men and farmers. If the combination has any tendency to restrict interstate commerce. All of these combinations, if and while existing for and engaged in the promotion of innocent and proper purposes, should be recognized as legal. As I have repeatedly pointed out this antitrust law was a most unwisely drawn statute. It was perhaps inevitable that in feeling after the right remedy the first attempts to provide such should be crude and it was especially imperative that some legislation should be passed to control, in the interest of the public, the business use of the enormous aggregations of corporate wealth that are so marked a feature of the modern industrial world. But the present antitrust law, in its construction and working, has exemplified only too well the kind of legislation which, under the guise of being thoroughgoing, is drawn up in such sweeping form as to become either ineffective or else mischievous.

In the modern industrial world combinations are absolutely necessary; they are necessary among business men, they are necessary among laboring men, they are becoming more and more necessary among farmers. Some of these combinations are among the most powerful of all instruments for wrongdoing. Others offer the only effective way of meeting actual business needs. It is mischievous and unwholesome to keep upon the statute books a law, like the antitrust law, which, while in practice only partially effective against vicious combinations, has nevertheless in theory been construed so as sweepingly to prohibit every combination for the transaction of modern business. Some real good has resulted from this law. But the time has come when it is imperative to modify it. Such modification is urgently needed for the sake of business men of the country, for the sake of the workers, and for the sake of the farmers. The Congress cannot afford to leave it on the statute books in its present shape.

The Bill for Labor.
It has now become uncertain how far this bill may involve all labor organizations and farmers' organizations, as well as all business organizations, in conflict with the law; or, if we secure literal compliance with the law, how far it may result in the destruction of the organizations necessary for the transaction of modern business, as well as of all labor organizations and farmers' organizations, completely check the wise movement for securing business co-operation among farmers, and put back half a century the progress of the movement for the betterment of labor.

A bill has been presented in the Congress to remedy this situation. Some such measure as this bill is needed in the interest of all engaged in the industries which are essential to the country's well-being. I do not pretend to say the exact shape that the bill should take, and the suggestions I have to offer are tentative; and my views would apply equally to any other measure which would achieve the desired end. Bearing this in mind, I would suggest briefly, tentatively, the following changes in the law:

The substantive part of the antitrust law should remain as at present; that is, every contract in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States or with foreign nations should continue to be declared illegal; provided, however, that some proper governmental authority (such as the Commissioner of Corporations acting under the Secretary of Commerce and Labor) be allowed to pass on any such contracts. Probably the best method of providing for this would be to enact that any contract, subject to the prohibition contained in the antitrust law, into which it was desired to enter, might be filed with the Bureau of Corporations or other appropriate executive body. This would provide publicity. Within, say, sixty days of the filing—which



Easter's Sliding On

Break the egg of opportunity while it's fresh.

Our gathering of the up-to-the-moment Spring Suits and Topcoats will open both eyes and your pocketbook.

"Classiest" Spring Clothes in all Richmond at the reasonable prices.

Come to spy and you'll stay to buy.

Up-to-the-moment Sack Suits \$12.50 to \$30.

Up-to-the-moment Topcoats, \$15 to \$25.

Jacobs & Levy

period could be extended by order of the department whenever for any reason it did not give the department sufficient time for a thorough examination—the executive department having power might forbid the contract and by that means prevent the subject of the provisions of the antitrust law, if at all in restraint of trade.

Abolish Three-Fold Damage.

If no such prohibition was issued, the contract would then only be liable to attack on the ground that it constituted an unreasonable restraint of trade. Whenever the period of filing had passed without any such prohibition, the contracts or combinations could be disapproved or forbidden only after notice and hearing with a reasonable provision for summary review on appeal by the courts. Labor organizations, farmers' organizations, and other organizations not organized for purposes of profit, should be allowed to register under the law by giving the location of the head office, the character and business, and the names and addresses of their principal officers. In the interest of all these organizations—business, labor and farmers' organizations alike—the present provision permitting the recovery of threefold damages should be abolished and substituted therefor the right of recovery allowed for should be only the damages sustained by the plaintiff and the cost of suit, including a reasonable attorney's fee.

The law should not affect pending suits, but a short statute of limitations should be provided, so far as the past is concerned, not to exceed a year. Moreover, even in the interest of labor, than of business combinations, all suits brought for causes of action heretofore occurred should be barred, and substituted therefor the right of recovery allowed for should be only the damages sustained by the plaintiff and the cost of suit, including a reasonable attorney's fee.

Encourage Trade Agreements.
It is important that we should encourage trade agreements between employer and employee where they are just and fair. A strike is a clumsy weapon for righting wrongs done to labor, and it should extend, so far as possible, the process of conciliation and arbitration as a substitute for strikes. Moreover, violence, disorder and coercion, when committed in connection with strikes, should be as promptly and as sternly repressed as the law permits in any other connection. But strikes themselves are, and should be, recognized to be entirely legal. Combinations of workmen have a peculiar reason for their existence. The very wealthy individual employer, and still more the very wealthy corporation, stand at an enormous advantage when compared to the individual workman; and while there are many cases where it is not the thousands of small units, the thousands of individual workmen, will be left helpless in their dealings with the one big unit, the big individual or corporate employer.

Twenty-two years ago, by the act of June 23, 1886, trades unions were recognized by law, and the right of laboring people to combine for their lawful purposes was formally recognized. This right, including combination for mutual protection and benefits, the regulation of wages, hours and conditions of labor, and the protection of the individual rights of the workmen in the prosecution of their trade or trades; and in the act of June 1, 1893, strikes were recognized as legal in the same provision that forbade participation in or instigation of force or violence against persons or property, or the attempt to prevent others from working, by violence, threat, or intimidation. The business man must be protected in person and property, and so must the farmer and the wageworker; and as regards all alike, the right of peaceful combination for all lawful purposes should be explicitly recognized.

Employers Right to Combine.
The right of employers to combine and contract with one another and with their employees should be explicitly recognized; and so

AMBASSADOR REJECTED



DR. DAVID J. AYNE HILL.

GERMAN EMPEROR REJECTS DR. HILL

(Continued From First Page.)

sador Sternberg and Secretary Root it was ascertained that a letter is en route from the German capital which contains a full explanation of the reasons for the change of attitude on the part of that government towards Dr. Hill.

MR. HILL IS SURPRISED

Had Every Reason to Believe His Appointment Would Be Agreeable.
PARIS, March 25.—David Jayne Hill, who arrived this evening from The Hague on a business mission, and went

to the Hotel Remin, expressed the greatest surprise when informed by the Associated Press that the German government had declined to receive him in the capacity of American Ambassador to succeed Charlemagne Tower. He said that this was the first intimation he had had of the German government's action, and he was at a loss to understand the announcement, especially because he personally saw an official communication from Germany to the government at Washington expressing Germany's satisfaction over his selection for that post. Moreover, he said, on a recent visit to Berlin he did not hear anything that would lead him to believe that he was persona non grata to the German government. In the absence of official advice, Minister Hill declined further to discuss the matter. The announcement of Germany's attitude toward Mr. Hill caused much surprise in French diplomatic circles, in which he is well known, and especially from his writings on international law and his services in The Hague peace conference.

side. Even those who heretofore were optimistic now admit that it is extremely doubtful if the Premier has sufficient rallying power to overcome the serious effects of his prolonged heart trouble.

MARINES MAKE TROUBLE

Three Hundred Create Riot in Norfolk and Many Have Heads Cracked.

NORFOLK, VA., March 25.—Three hundred marines rioted to-night, assaulting and severely beating Patrolman Matter, who had arrested W. H. Porters, a shipmate on the charge of being drunk and disorderly. Citizens went to the assistance of the officer and a general riot followed. A riot call brought reinforcements from the central police station, and the use of night clubs restored order. Porters, W. M. Longue, W. H. Grubbs and S. L. Przybylas, were arrested as ringleaders. Scores of broken heads had to be treated at the police station, but no one was seriously hurt.

So Tired

It may be from overwork, but the chances are its from an inactive LIVER.

With a well conducted LIVER one can do mountains of labor without fatigue.

It adds a hundred per cent to ones earning capacity.

It can be kept in healthful action by, and only by

Tutt's Pills

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.

THE...
Sweet Toned Instrument Everywhere First and Foremost. Pleased Investigators Acknowledge No Other Superior.

"Sold Direct from Factory to the Home"

Chas. M. Stieff
205 E. Broad Street,
Richmond, Va.

Established 1842.

CONDITION OF THE PREMIER BECOMES REALLY ALARMING

LONDON, March 25.—The condition of Premier Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman is steadily becoming serious. His weakness was accentuated during the course of the day to such an extent that at times he failed to recognize the persons gathered about his bed.

GOOD PROGRESS ON CURRENCY BILL

Many Amendments to the Aldrich Act Are Disposed Of—Matters in the House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25.—Great progress was made by the Senate to-day in disposing of proposed amendments to the Aldrich currency bill. It was evident that the bill will be perfected in the form approved by the Finance Committee.

The amendments reported by the committee were all adopted without opposition, and then one Senator after another offered additional amendments, which, except in the case of one proposed by Senator Dupont and one by Senator Lodge, were voted down.

Senator Dupont's amendment provides that during the first six months the emergency currency is out interest shall be paid at the rate of one-half of 1 per cent per month, and after six months at the rate of three-fourths of 1 per cent per month. Mr. Aldrich said this amendment would be accepted by the committee, and it was agreed to. The amendment by Mr. Lodge admitted bonds of the insular government of Porto Rico as a basis for the emergency currency.

Mr. Nelson's amendment, providing that national banks should be authorized to loan upon farm mortgages, led Senator Aldrich to declare that for bank purposes the farm mortgages were the last thing that could be accepted. Several Senators from the Western States arose to defend farm mortgages as securities, Mr. Aldrich replying that he had no criticism to make of them as securities, but merely wished to be understood in saying that they were wholly unfit to be used for banking purposes.

Criticism of President.
WASHINGTON, March 25.—Representative Stanley, of Kentucky, addressed the House to-day in reply to the recent political speech of Mr. Dalzell, of Pennsylvania. He characterized Mr. Dalzell's address as "an eulogy of the Republican party" and said that eulogies were only delivered upon the dead. He denounced Hamilton, whom Mr. Dalzell had praised, as "an obscure adventurer." He contrasted Hamilton with President Roosevelt, and speaking of him as an Imperialist, said that the imperialism of Hamilton had no semblance to the imperialism of Roosevelt. These two characters held only this in common, he said, and that is their profound contempt for the Constitution and an everlasting impatience of its restraints. Roosevelt, he declared, was dominated by glamor and intoxicated by applause, while Hamilton from early childhood dreamed of power.

Agricultural Bill.
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25.—After voting to devote four hours more to general debate the House to-day proceeded with the consideration of the agricultural appropriation bill. The work of the Department of Agriculture was highly praised. Further commendation of the work came from Mr. Smith, of Missouri, who strongly advocated the encouragement of agricultural education through experiment stations. General debate became ex-

Wedding Invitations.
[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
LYNCHBURG, VA., March 25.—Mr. and Mrs. George V. Dearborn, of Dearborn, Amherst county, have issued invitations to the marriage of their daughter, Miss Effie Blow, to Mr.

Will Save the Ship.
[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
NORFOLK, VA., March 25.—E. A. Meals, who claims he is the Mayor of Harrisburg, Pa., here on a pleasure trip, was arrested to-night, on the charge of being drunk and disorderly. Louis Gardner, a chauffeur, who was driving his auto, is charged with speeding. Meals is registered at the Monticello and gave bail.

Arrested for Being Drunk.
[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
NORFOLK, VA., March 25.—Reports from the Norfolk steamer Antonio Lanza, around held together well during the night, in excellent condition, and wrecking tug have gotten lines to the ship, will lighten the cargo, and believe it will be possible at high tide to float the ship. Her position is declared favorable for the work necessary.

Canada Field Peas, All Varieties Cow Peas, Soja or Soy Beans, Buckwheat, Millet, Sorghum Seed, &c.

Write for prices.

Wallerstein Produce Company
Richmond, Virginia.

LONG DISTANCE PHONE 481
R. L. Barnes Safe & Lock Co.
Manufacturers of High-Grade Standard
Factories Nos. 1 and 2 Third Ship Yards.
Offices and Show Rooms,
11-13-15 North Fourteenth Street,
Richmond, Va.

THE MIRROR

Richmond's New Confectionery Store

529 East Broad St.

Now open, with a full line of High Grade Candies, Ice Cream and Soda Water.

A dainty little mirror given each customer.

THE BIG STORE
RYAN-SMITH & Co.
HOME OUTFITTERS
MASONIC TEMPLE, ADAMS & BROAD STS.

FURNITURE CARPETS STOVES MATTINGS OIL CLOTHS LINOLEUMS RUGS COUCHES ETC.

"DIRECT ACTION" GAS RANGES = THE BEST

MINIATURE ALMANAC.
March 26, 1908.
Sun rises.... 6:06
Moon rises.... 4:01
High tide.... 11:37
Low tide.... 5:41

THE WEATHER
Forecast: Virginia—Increasing cloudiness and warmer Thursday probably rain by night; Friday, rain and colder; fresh to brisk southeast winds.
North Carolina—Fair and warmer Thursday; Friday, fair; fresh south winds.

CONDITIONS YESTERDAY.
Richmond's weather was clear and warm. Range of the thermometer:
9 A. M. 50 6 P. M. 52
12 M. 53 9 P. M. 52
3 P. M. 60 12 M. 41
Average 52 1-2

High temperature yesterday.... 62
Lowest temperature yesterday.... 45
Mean temperature yesterday.... 54
Normal temperature yesterday.... 50
Departure from normal temperature... 4

CONDITIONS IN IMPORTANT CITIES.
(At 8 P. M. Eastern Time.)
Place. Ther. H.T. Weather.
Asheville 60 70 Clear
Augusta 68 74 Clear
Atlanta 66 72 Clear
Buffalo 40 40 Rain
Chicago 60 62 Clear
Cincinnati 52 62 Clear
Cleveland 68 68 Cloudy
Detroit 32 36 Clear
Indianapolis 50 58 Clear
Kalamazoo City 50 58 Clear
Pittsburg 52 54 Clear
Tampa 72 78 Clear
Washington 48 58 Clear
Wilmington 56 60 Clear
Yellowstone 22 42 Rain

S.S.S. PURIFIES THE BLOOD

Bad blood is responsible for most of the ailments of mankind. When from any cause this vital fluid becomes infected with impurities, humors or poisons, disease in some form is sure to follow. Eczema, Acne, Tetters, Boils, Pimples, etc., while they show on the skin, have an underlying cause which is far deeper—an impure, humor-infected blood supply, and until this is corrected, and the blood purified, the distressing itching and burning symptoms will remain. Rheumatism, Catarrh, Sores and Ulcers, Scrofula, Blood Poison and all other blood disorders, are the result of a vitiated, polluted circulation, and will continue to grow worse unless the poison is removed from the blood. In all blood and skin diseases S. S. S. has proved itself a perfect remedy. It goes down into the circulation and removes all waste matter, humors or poisons, and makes the blood pure and health-sustaining. Nothing reaches inherited taints and old chronic troubles like S. S. S.; it cures because it purifies the blood and restores lost properties to the impoverished circulation. Not only is S. S. S. a blood purifier of the highest order, but a tonic and appetizer without an equal. Book on the blood and any medical advice desired sent free to all who write.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.